

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

1. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b), this separate paper is submitted showing the replacement of the title. The new title reads:

“Method for Forming Material”

2. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b), this separate paper is submitted showing the replacement of the paragraph in the Specification at ¶ [0048] (p.14, ¶ 3)¹ beginning “In use of the apparatus 1a . . .” and ending “on gravity feed.”

In use of the apparatus 1a shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, using a hand 8, the user first positions the apparatus over the area 7 to which the material is to be applied, then actuates the switch SW1 and the pump of the pump chamber 10 to cause, when the valves 5 and 11 are opened, a stream of liquid to be supplied to the outlet 4 whence the liquid is subjected to the applied electric field as described above with reference to FIGS. 2a to 2c, forming charged matter which deposits onto the said surface 7 which may be the skin or on or within a wound. The user 8 may move the apparatus or device 1a relative to the area 7 to cover a large area. One or more layers may be formed in a manner similar to that described with reference to FIG. 1. The apparatus shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 has, however, the advantage that it is portable so allowing it to be used for, for example, first aid at the site of an accident and/or on relatively inaccessible areas of the body and does not rely on gravity feed.

¹ The first listed reference location corresponds to US 2001/0003148 while the second, parenthetical, reference location corresponds to WO 98/03267.

3. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b), this separate paper is submitted showing the replacement of the paragraph in the Specification at ¶ [0053] (p.15, ¶ 6) beginning “The nozzle 4a . . .” and ending “to be formed.”

The nozzle 4d shown in FIG. 8 comprises a slot-shaped nozzle defined between two parallel plates 43 which are conductive or semiconductive at least adjacent their ends 43' where the voltage is applied. The use of a slot nozzle when relatively highly viscous liquids are being used is advantageous because complete blockage of the nozzle is unlikely, as compared to the case where a relatively fine capillary nozzle is used, and a partial blockage should not significantly affect the functioning of the device because the liquid should be able to flow round any such partial blockage. The use of a slot-shaped nozzle outlet as shown in FIG. 8 also allows a linear array of cones C and jets J and thus of fibres, fibrils or particles or non-liquid droplets to be formed.

4. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b), this separate paper is submitted showing the replacement of the paragraph in the Specification at ¶ [0084] (p.27, ¶ 2) beginning “FIG. 13 shows . . .” and ending “the two liquids.”

FIG. 13 shows an alternative form of nozzle which may be used in the apparatus shown in FIG. 11. The nozzle shown in FIG. 13 is a slot-nozzle similar to that shown in FIG. 8 but provided with two separate channels 46 and 47 coupled to respective ones of the liquid supply pipes so that each channel receives a different liquid. As with FIG. 8, an array of cones C and associated linear array of jets J are produced. The outlets of the channels 46 and 47 are designed so as to create turbulence and therefore mixing of two liquids at the outlet. This arrangement may be used where, for example, it is desired to have some control over the amount of active ingredient which may be incorporated into a liquid or to combine two liquids which then react. A polyurethane foam has been formed by reacting a solution of urethane supplied via one of the nozzles with a blowing agent supplied by the other nozzle to spray a flexible foam deposit into a wound to form a cavity wound dressing. This arrangement has the advantage that the dressing will conform to the contours of a cavity wound and may be applied with clerical cleanliness without handling. Again, an active ingredient such as a pharmaceutically active ingredient may be incorporated into one of the two liquids or mixed with the two liquids.